

FACT SHEET FOR STATE WASTE DISCHARGE PERMIT ST-7443

FACILITY NAME: E-Coating Solutions, LLC

TABLE OF CONTENTS

INTRODUCTION	3
BACKGROUND INFORMATION	4
DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY	4
Industrial Processes.....	4
DESCRIPTION OF SOURCES OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER.....	4
Treatment Processes.....	5
PERMIT STATUS.....	6
WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION.....	6
PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS.....	6
TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS	6
EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON LOCAL LIMITS.....	7
MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	8
OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS	8
REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING	8
OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE.....	8
PROHIBITED DISCHARGES.....	8
DILUTION PROHIBITED	8
SOLID WASTE PLAN	9
NONROUTINE AND UNANTICIPATED DISCHARGES.....	9
SPILL PLAN.....	9
SLUG DISCHARGE CONTROL PLAN	9
GENERAL CONDITIONS	9
PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE	10
RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE.....	10
REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES.....	10
APPENDICES	11
APPENDIX A—PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION	11
APPENDIX B—GLOSSARY.....	12

INTRODUCTION

This fact sheet is a companion document to the draft State Waste Discharge Permit No. ST-7443. The Department of Ecology (the Department) is proposing to issue this permit, which will allow discharge of wastewater to the City of Arlington POTW. This fact sheet explains the nature of the proposed discharge, the Department's decisions on limiting the pollutants in the waste water, and the regulatory and technical bases for those decisions.

Washington State law (RCW 90.48.080 and 90.48.160) requires that a permit be issued before discharge of waste water to waters of the state is allowed. This statute includes commercial or industrial discharges to sewerage systems operated by municipalities or public entities which discharge into public waters of the state. Regulations adopted by the State include procedures for issuing permits and establish requirements which are to be included in the permit (Chapter 173-216 WAC).

This fact sheet and draft permit are available for review by interested persons as described in Appendix A—Public Involvement Information.

The fact sheet and draft permit have been reviewed by the Permittee. Errors and omissions identified in these reviews have been corrected before going to public notice. After the public comment period has closed, the Department will summarize the substantive comments and the response to each comment. The summary and response to comments will become part of the file on the permit and parties submitting comments will receive a copy of the Department's response.

GENERAL INFORMATION	
Applicant	E-Coating Solutions, LLC
Facility Name and Address	E-Coating Solutions, LLC 19214 – 62 nd Avenue NE Arlington, WA 98223
Type of Facility	Phosphating, Application of Surface Finishes to Metal Products
Facility Discharge Location	Latitude: 48° 10' 16" N. Longitude: 122° 09' 00" W.
Treatment Plant Receiving Discharge	City of Arlington POTW, WA002256-0
Contact at Facility	Name: Leland James, General Manager Telephone #: (360) 435-8354
Responsible Official	Name: Leland James Title: General Manager Address: 19214 – 62 nd Avenue NE Arlington, WA 98223 Telephone #: (360) 435-8354

BACKGROUND INFORMATION

DESCRIPTION OF THE FACILITY

The proposed E-Coatings LLC facility will be engaged in the zinc phosphating of, and application of, water-based and epoxy-based finishes to preformed metal parts. The company will operate as a job-shop, performing the work on aluminum and steel parts.

INDUSTRIAL PROCESSES

In the first step of the production process, the parts are received, placed on racks, and the racks are hung from an overhead crane.

Next, the parts are dipped in the alkaline cleaner tank and the alkaline cleaner rinse tank. The Permittee intends to have the contents of the alkaline cleaner tank hauled off by Emerald Services as necessary.

The parts are then dipped in a zinc phosphate conditioner tank, prior to being dipped in the zinc phosphate tank. The zinc phosphate tank is maintained at a temperature of 220 degrees Fahrenheit. The parts are then dipped in a zinc phosphate rinse tank, a sealer tank, and an RO (water de-ionized by means of reverse osmosis) rinse tank.

The parts are then dipped in the electrodeposition (ED or E-Coating) tank. An electrical potential is applied in this tank which causes the epoxy resins used in the E-Coating process, to be attracted to, and to adhere to, the parts receiving the E-Coating. Following the E-Coating step, the parts are dipped into two permeate rinse tanks arranged with counter current flow. Resin dragged out into the rinse system is recovered by means of an ultrafiltration system and returned to the electrodeposition tank. As a final step in the wet part of the process, the parts are dipped in an RO rinse tank.

Parts are then transferred to a curing oven.

DESCRIPTION OF SOURCES OF INDUSTRIAL WASTEWATER

The wastewater flows are expected to be 60 gallons per hour from the alkaline cleaner rinse, 60 gallons per hour from the zinc phosphate rinse, 30 gallons per hour from the sealer rinse, and 30 gallons per hour from the final RO rinse. All of these waste streams will be discharged to a collection tank prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. The alkaline cleaning rinse water is expected to have a pH of approximately 9, and the zinc phosphate rinse is expected to have a pH of approximately 6. The intent of mixing the waste streams in a collection tank prior to discharge is to allow the acidic and basic waste streams to neutralize each other. It has been the experience of the Department that alkaline cleaning/iron phosphate lines can typically meet pretreatment standards without pretreatment for pH. The acidity of the zinc phosphate solution is expected to be less than that of the typical iron phosphate solution.

In addition to the above rinse waters, the RO system is expected to generate a dissolved solids-enriched reject water at the rate of approximately thirty to forty gallons per hour.

In addition to the above rinsewater discharges, it is also expected that the 500-gallon conditioner tank will be discharged to the sanitary sewer approximately one time per week.

FACILITY NAME: E-Coating Solutions, LLC

The oven used for the curing of the freshly coated product does not have a cooling jacket, so there is no wastewater discharge associated with oven operation.

The heat exchanger associated with the electrodeposition tank does not employ water. Therefore, no discharge is expected from the heat exchanger.

The ultrafiltration system used for electrodeposition recovery/recycling is not backflushed with water. Therefore, there is no wastewater discharge expected from the ultrafiltration unit.

Initial plans are to operate the plant one eight-hour shift per day. Operating hours will be increased to two shifts per day depending on the volume of business generated.

The maximum volume of wastewater flow based on an eight hour shift is indicated in the table below:

VOLUMES OF WASTEWATER FLOWS GENERATED BY EACH PROCESS	
Process Description	Flow Volume
Alkaline Cleaner Rinse	480 gallons per day
Zinc Phosphate Rinse	480 gallons per day
Sealer Rinse	240 gallons per day
Final RO Rinse	240 gallons per day
Reverse Osmosis Reject	320 gallons per day
Sealer Tank Discharge (once per week)	500 gallons per day
Total Industrial Wastewater Flow	2260 gallons per day

The applicant requested a maximum discharge authorization of 5000 gallons per day in order to allow for operation on a two-shift per day basis, as necessary.

The waste water will be discharged to the sanitary sewer from the wastewater collection tank near the northeast corner of the building.

TREATMENT PROCESSES

As noted above, the alkaline cleaning rinse water and the acidic zinc phosphate rinse water will be discharged to a collection tank prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer. The mixing of these waste waters is intended to result in neutralization of the waste water prior to discharge to the sanitary sewer.

The zinc phosphate solution is expected to contain significant concentrations of zinc, nickel, and manganese. As some parts will be stainless steel, it is also possible that the phosphate tank may become enriched with chromium, and additional nickel. Some alloys of aluminum may also contribute copper to the bath. The applicant has engaged US Filter to supply filters capable of removing the above metals from the zinc phosphate rinse water so that the discharge will be in compliance with permit limitations.

In addition, the zinc phosphate conditioner process solution tank is expected to be discharged to the sanitary approximately one time each week. It may also occasionally be necessary to discharge the alkaline cleaner tank to the sanitary sewer on an occasional basis. pH adjustment, and possibly metals removal will be required on a batch basis prior to discharge of the alkaline cleaning process tank. The Permittee will be required to advise the POTW of each discharge of alkaline cleaning water, as surfactants from such discharges have been known to result in foaming problems at POTWs. The sealer tank may need pH adjustment, or metals removal on a batch basis, depending on the properties of the waste water which are expected to be determined after operations begin.

The zinc phosphate tank will also have to be renewed on an occasional basis. The applicant plans to have the contents of this tank hauled by a hazardous waste hauler (Emerald Services), when renewal of the process solution is required.

A small proportion of the discharge is expected to consist of brine from the reverse osmosis system. Due to the modest flow volume of this discharge, a limitation for total dissolved solids has not been included in the proposed permit. The dissolved solids contribution is not expected to result in an environmentally significant increase in dissolved solids assays in POTW influent.

PERMIT STATUS

This is a new facility. An application for a permit was submitted to the Department on February 12, 2004, and accepted by the Department on March 12, 2004.

WASTEWATER CHARACTERIZATION

As this is a new facility, there is no history of discharge sampling.

PROPOSED PERMIT LIMITATIONS

State regulations require that limitations set forth in a waste discharge permit must be based on the technology available to treat the pollutants (technology-based) or be based on the effects of the pollutants on the POTW (local limits). Waste water must be treated using all known available and reasonable treatment (AKART) and not interfere with the operation of the POTW.

The more stringent of the local limits-based or technology-based limits are applied to each of the parameters of concern. Each of these types of limits is described in more detail below.

TECHNOLOGY-BASED EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS

All waste discharge permits issued by the Department must specify conditions requiring available and reasonable methods of prevention, control, and treatment of discharges to waters of the state (WAC 173-216-110). Existing federal categorical limitations for this facility are found under 40 CFR Part 433.17. The Department generally considers the technology-based federal categorical standards to be consistent with state AKART requirements. The following table contains the bases for both the permit limitations necessary to satisfy the requirement for the application of the most stringent of AKART or local limits. The criteria marked in bold indicate the criteria used as limitations in the proposed permit.

Pollutant Parameter	Federal Categorical Standards 40 CFR Part 433.17 (433.16 for pH)		Local Limits Calculation
	Maximum For Any One Day	Monthly Average	Maximum For Any One Day
Cyanide(T)(mg/L)	1.20	0.65	3.9
Cadmium(T)(mg/L)	0.11	0.07	0.10
Chromium(T)(mg/L)	2.77	1.71	2.4
Copper(T)(mg/L)	3.38	2.07	2.0
Lead(T)(mg/L)	0.69	0.43	-0.5
Nickel(T)(mg/L)	3.98	2.38	2.3
Silver(T)(mg/L)	0.43	0.24	-0.03
Zinc(T)(mg/L)	2.61	1.48	5.4
TTO(mg/L)	2.13	N/A	N/A
pH	Not outside the range of 6.0 to 9.0	N/A	N/A

EFFLUENT LIMITATIONS BASED ON LOCAL LIMITS

In order to protect the City of Arlington POTW from pass-through, interference, concentrations of toxic chemicals that would impair beneficial or designated uses of sludge, or potentially hazardous exposure levels, effluent limitations for certain parameters are necessary. These limitations are based on local limits developed by the Department. The calculated limitations are shown in the table above, under the local limits calculation.

In the instance of lead and silver, the value of the calculated local limitations was negative. As the calculated values cannot be achieved, the Department has deferred to the federal categorical limitations. For the other metallic parameters and cyanide, the Department employed the most stringent of the calculated local limitation (treated as a daily maximum) and the daily maximum. The monthly average limitation is based on 40 CFR 433.17 alone.

There is no standard in 40 CFR Part 433.17 (Pretreatment Standards for New Sources) for pH. Therefore, the Department adapted the limitations from the 40 CFR Part 433.16 (New Source Performance Standards) as being equivalent to AKART.

Pollutant concentrations in the proposed discharge with technology-based controls in place are not expected to cause problems at the receiving POTW, such as interference, pass-through, or hazardous exposure to POTW workers, nor are they expected to result in unacceptable pollutant levels in the POTW's sludge.

MONITORING REQUIREMENTS

Monitoring, recording, and reporting are specified to verify that the treatment process is functioning correctly, and that effluent limitations are being achieved (WAC 173-216-110).

The monitoring schedule is detailed in the proposed permit under Conditions S1 and S2. Specified monitoring frequencies take into account the quantity and variability of the discharge, the treatment method, past compliance, significance of pollutants, and cost of monitoring.

USEPA requires, at a minimum, two samples per year. Cyanide, cadmium, lead, and silver have a low potential to exceed standards set forth in this permit. Therefore, a sampling schedule of two times per year has been established for those pollutant parameters. Chromium, copper, nickel, and zinc have higher potentials to exceed permit limitations set forth in the proposed permit. Therefore, a monthly sampling frequency has been established for these pollutant parameters.

During the first year of the duration of the permit, the Permittee is required to perform additional analyses of metals in a subset of the tanks which are batch-treated prior to discharge to the wastewater collection tank. The intent of this requirement is to further characterize the metals content of the batch discharges. The Department will use this information to determine whether the permit should be revised to contain any further conditions relating to batch discharges.

OTHER PERMIT CONDITIONS

REPORTING AND RECORDKEEPING

The conditions of S3 are based on the authority to specify any appropriate reporting and recordkeeping requirements to prevent and control waste discharges [WAC 173-216-110 and 40 CFR 403.12 (e), (g), and (h)].

OPERATIONS AND MAINTENANCE

The proposed permit contains Condition S.5 as authorized under Chapter 173-240-150 WAC and Chapter 173-216-110 WAC. It is included to ensure proper operation and regular maintenance of equipment, and to ensure that adequate safeguards are taken so that constructed facilities are used to their optimum potential in terms of pollutant capture and treatment.

PROHIBITED DISCHARGES

Certain pollutants are prohibited from being discharged to the POTW. These include substances which cause pass-through or interference, pollutants which may cause damage to the POTW or harm to the POTW workers (Chapter 173-216 WAC) and the discharge of designated dangerous wastes not authorized by this permit (Chapter 173-303 WAC).

DILUTION PROHIBITED

The Permittee is prohibited from diluting its effluent as a partial or complete substitute for adequate treatment to achieve compliance with permit limitations.

SOLID WASTE PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee has a potential to cause pollution of the waters of the state from leachate of solid waste.

This proposed permit requires, under authority of RCW 90.48.080, that the Permittee develop and submit to the Department a solid waste plan to prevent solid waste from causing pollution of waters of the state.

NONROUTINE AND UNANTICIPATED DISCHARGES

Occasionally, this facility may generate waste water which is not characterized in their permit application because it is not a routine discharge and was not anticipated at the time of application. The permit contains an authorization for nonroutine and unanticipated discharges to the sanitary sewer. The permit requires a characterization of these waste waters for pollutants and examination of the opportunities for reuse. Depending on the nature and extent of pollutants in this waste water and opportunities for reuse, Ecology may authorize a direct discharge via the process wastewater outfall, require the waste water to be placed through the facilities wastewater treatment process or require the water to be reused.

SPILL PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee stores a quantity of chemicals that has the potential to cause water pollution if accidentally released. The Department has the authority to require the Permittee to develop best management plans to prevent this accidental release under Section 402(a)(1) of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) and RCW 90.48.080.

The proposed permit requires the Permittee to develop and implement a plan for preventing the accidental release of pollutants to state waters and for minimizing damages if such a spill occurs.

SLUG DISCHARGE CONTROL PLAN

The Department has determined that the Permittee has the potential for a batch discharge or a spill that could adversely affect the POTW; therefore, a slug discharge control plan is required [40 CFR 403.8 (f)].

GENERAL CONDITIONS

General Conditions are based directly on state laws and regulations and have been standardized for all industrial waste discharge to POTW permits issued by the Department.

Condition G1 requires responsible officials or their designated representatives to sign submittals to the Department. Condition G2 requires the Permittee to allow the Department to access the treatment system, production facility, and records related to the permit. Condition G3 specifies conditions for modifying, suspending, or terminating the permit. Condition G4 requires the Permittee to apply to the Department prior to increasing or varying the discharge from the levels stated in the permit application. Condition G5 requires the Permittee to construct, modify, and operate the permitted facility in accordance with approved engineering documents. Condition G6 prohibits the Permittee from using the permit as a basis for violating any laws, statutes, or regulations. Conditions G7 and G8 relate to permit renewal and transfer. Condition G9 requires

FACILITY NAME: E-Coating Solutions, LLC

the Permittee to control production or wastewater discharge in order to maintain compliance with the permit. Condition G10 prohibits the reintroduction of removed pollutants into the effluent stream for discharge. Condition G11 requires the payment of permit fees. Condition G12 describes the penalties for violating permit conditions.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATION OF NONCOMPLIANCE

A list of all industrial users which were in significant noncompliance with pretreatment standards or requirements during any of the previous four quarters may be annually published by the Department in a local newspaper. Accordingly, the Permittee is apprised that noncompliance with this permit may result in publication of the noncompliance.

RECOMMENDATION FOR PERMIT ISSUANCE

This proposed permit meets all statutory requirements for authorizing a wastewater discharge, including those limitations and conditions believed necessary to control toxics. The Department proposes that the permit be issued for such a period as to expire on June 30, 2009.

REFERENCES FOR TEXT AND APPENDICES

Washington State Department of Ecology.

Laws and Regulations (<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/laws-rules/index.html>)

Permit and Wastewater Related Information

(<http://www.ecy.wa.gov/programs/wq/wastewater/index.html>)

APPENDICES

APPENDIX A—PUBLIC INVOLVEMENT INFORMATION

The Department has tentatively determined to reissue a permit to the applicant listed on page one of this fact sheet. The permit contains conditions and effluent limitations which are described in the rest of this fact sheet.

Public Notice of Application (PNOA) was published on June 14, 2004 and June 21, 2004 in the *Everett Herald* to inform the public that an application had been submitted and to invite comment on the reissuance of this permit.

The Department published a Public Notice of Draft (PNOD) on June 14, 2004 and June 21, 2004 in the *Everett Herald* to inform the public that a draft permit and fact sheet were available for review. Interested persons were invited to submit written comments regarding the draft permit. The draft permit, fact sheet, and related documents were available for inspection and copying between the hours of 8:00 a.m. and 5:00 p.m. weekdays, by appointment, at the regional office listed below. Written comments were mailed to:

Water Quality Permit Coordinator
Department of Ecology
Northwest Regional Office
3190 – 160th Avenue SE
Bellevue, WA 98008-5452

Any interested party may comment on the draft permit or request a public hearing on this draft permit within the thirty (30)-day comment period to the address above. The request for a hearing shall indicate the interest of the party and reasons why the hearing is warranted. The Department will hold a hearing if it determines there is a significant public interest in the draft permit (WAC 173-216-100). Public notice regarding any hearing will be circulated at least thirty (30) days in advance of the hearing. People expressing an interest in this permit will be mailed an individual notice of hearing.

Comments should reference specific text followed by proposed modification or concern when possible. Comments may address technical issues, accuracy and completeness of information, the scope of the facility's proposed coverage, adequacy of environmental protection, permit conditions, or any other concern that would result from issuance of this permit.

The Department will consider all comments received within thirty (30) days from the date of public notice of draft indicated above, in formulating a final determination to issue, revise, or deny the permit. The Department's response to all significant comments is available upon request and will be mailed directly to people expressing an interest in this permit.

Further information may be obtained from the Department by telephone, 425-649-7201, or by writing to the address listed above.

APPENDIX B—GLOSSARY

Ammonia—Ammonia is produced by the breakdown of nitrogenous materials in waste water. Ammonia is toxic to aquatic organisms, exerts an oxygen demand, and contributes to eutrophication. It also increases the amount of chlorine needed to disinfect waste water.

Average Monthly Discharge Limitation—The average of the measured values obtained over a calendar month's time.

Best Management Practices (BMPs)—Schedules of activities, prohibitions of practices, maintenance procedures, and other physical, structural, and/or managerial practices to prevent or reduce the pollution of waters of the state. BMPs include treatment systems, operating procedures, and practices to control: plant site runoff, spillage or leaks, sludge or waste disposal, or drainage from raw material storage. BMPs may be further categorized as operational, source control, erosion and sediment control, and treatment BMPs.

BOD₅—Determining the Biochemical Oxygen Demand of an effluent is an indirect way of measuring the quantity of organic material present in an effluent that is utilized by bacteria. The BOD₅ is used in modeling to measure the reduction of dissolved oxygen in a receiving water after effluent is discharged. Stress caused by reduced dissolved oxygen levels makes organisms less competitive and less able to sustain their species in the aquatic environment. Although BOD is not a specific compound, it is defined as a conventional pollutant under the federal Clean Water Act.

Bypass—The intentional diversion of waste streams from any portion of the collection or treatment facility.

Categorical Pretreatment Standards—National pretreatment standards specifying quantities or concentrations of pollutants or pollutant properties which may be discharged to a POTW by existing or new industrial users in specific industrial subcategories.

Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling—A site visit for the purpose of determining the compliance of a facility with the terms and conditions of its permit or with applicable statutes and regulations.

Compliance Inspection - With Sampling—A site visit to accomplish the purpose of a Compliance Inspection - Without Sampling and as a minimum, sampling and analysis for all parameters with limits in the permit to ascertain compliance with those limits; and, for municipal facilities, sampling of influent to ascertain compliance with the 85 percent removal requirement. Additional sampling may be conducted.

Composite Sample—A mixture of grab samples collected at the same sampling point at different times, formed either by continuous sampling or by mixing discrete samples. May be "time-composite" (collected at constant time intervals) or "flow-proportional" (collected either as a constant sample volume at time intervals proportional to stream flow, or collected by increasing the volume of each aliquot as the flow increased while maintaining a constant time interval between the aliquots).

Construction Activity—Clearing, grading, excavation, and any other activity which disturbs the surface of the land. Such activities may include road building; construction of residential houses, office buildings, or industrial buildings; and demolition activity.

Continuous Monitoring—Uninterrupted, unless otherwise noted in the permit.

Engineering Report—A document, signed by a professional licensed engineer, which thoroughly examines the engineering and administrative aspects of a particular domestic or industrial wastewater facility. The report shall contain the appropriate information required in WAC 173-240-060 or 173-240-130.

Grab Sample—A single sample or measurement taken at a specific time or over as short a period of time as is feasible.

Industrial User—A discharger of waste water to the sanitary sewer which is not sanitary waste water or is not equivalent to sanitary waste water in character.

Industrial Waste Water—Water or liquid-carried waste from industrial or commercial processes, as distinct from domestic waste water. These wastes may result from any process or activity of industry, manufacture, trade or business; from the development of any natural resource; or from animal operations such as feed lots, poultry houses, or dairies. The term includes contaminated storm water and, also, leachate from solid waste facilities.

Interference—A discharge which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, both:

- Inhibits or disrupts the POTW, its treatment processes or operations, or its sludge processes, use or disposal; and
- Therefore is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation) or of the prevention of sewage sludge use or disposal in compliance with the following statutory provisions and regulations or permits issued thereunder (or more stringent state or local regulations): Section 405 of the Clean Water Act, the Solid Waste Disposal Act (SWDA) [including Title II, more commonly referred to as the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA), and including State regulations contained in any State sludge management plan prepared pursuant to Subtitle D of the SWDA], sludge regulations appearing in 40 CFR Part 507, the Clean Air Act, the Toxic Substances Control Act, and the Marine Protection, Research and Sanctuaries Act.

Local Limits—Specific prohibitions or limits on pollutants or pollutant parameters developed by a POTW.

Maximum Daily Discharge Limitation—The highest allowable daily discharge of a pollutant measured during a calendar day or any 24-hour period that reasonably represents the calendar day for purposes of sampling. The daily discharge is calculated as the average measurement of the pollutant over the day.

Method Detection Level (MDL)—The minimum concentration of a substance that can be measured and reported with 99% confidence that the analyte concentration is above zero and is determined from analysis of a sample in a given matrix containing the analyte.

Pass-through—A discharge which exits the POTW into waters of the state in quantities or concentrations which, alone or in conjunction with a discharge or discharges from other sources, is a cause of a violation of any requirement of the POTW's NPDES permit (including an increase in the magnitude or duration of a violation), or which is a cause of a violation of state water quality standards.

pH—The pH of a liquid measures its acidity or alkalinity. A pH of 7 is defined as neutral, and large variations above or below this value are considered harmful to most aquatic life.

Potential Significant Industrial User—A potential significant industrial user is defined as an industrial user which does not meet the criteria for a significant industrial user, but which discharges waste water meeting one or more of the following criteria:

- a. Exceeds 0.5% of treatment plant design capacity criteria and discharges <25,000 gallons per day; or
- b. Is a member of a group of similar industrial users which, taken together, have the potential to cause pass-through or interference at the POTW (e.g. facilities which develop photographic film or paper, and car washes).

The Department may determine that a discharger initially classified as a potential significant industrial user should be managed as a significant industrial user.

Quantitation Level (QL)—A calculated value five times the MDL (method detection level).

Significant Industrial User (SIU)—

1. All industrial users subject to categorical pretreatment standards under 40 CFR 403.6 and 40 CFR Chapter I, Subchapter N; and
2. Any other industrial user that: discharges an average of 25,000 gallons per day or more of process waste water to the POTW (excluding sanitary, noncontact cooling, and boiler blow-down waste water); contributes a process waste stream that makes up 5 percent or more of the average dry weather hydraulic or organic capacity of the POTW treatment plant; or is designated as such by the Control Authority* on the basis that the industrial user has a reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement [in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6)].

Upon finding that the industrial user meeting the criteria in paragraph 2, above, has no reasonable potential for adversely affecting the POTW's operation or for violating any pretreatment standard or requirement, the Control Authority* may at any time, on its own initiative or in response to a petition received from an industrial user or POTW, and in accordance with 40 CFR 403.8(f)(6), determine that such industrial user is not a significant industrial user.

*The term "Control Authority" refers to the Washington State Department of Ecology in the case of nondelegated POTWs or to the POTW in the case of delegated POTWs.

Slug Discharge—Any discharge of a nonroutine, episodic nature, including but not limited to an accidental spill or a noncustomary batch discharge to the POTW. This may include any pollutant released at a flow rate which may cause interference with the POTW.

State Waters—Lakes, rivers, ponds, streams, inland waters, underground waters, salt waters, and all other surface waters and watercourses within the jurisdiction of the State of Washington.

Stormwater—That portion of precipitation that does not naturally percolate into the ground or evaporate, but flows via overland flow, interflow, pipes, and other features of a storm water drainage system into a defined surface water body, or a constructed infiltration facility.

Technology-based Effluent Limit—A permit limit that is based on the ability of a treatment method to reduce the pollutant.

Total Coliform Bacteria—A microbiological test which detects and enumerates the total coliform group of bacteria in water samples.

Total Dissolved Solids—That portion of total solids in water or wastewater that passes through a specific filter.

Total Suspended Solids (TSS)—Total suspended solids is the particulate material in an effluent. Large quantities of TSS discharged to a receiving water may result in solids accumulation. Apart from any toxic effects attributable to substances leached out by water, suspended solids may kill fish, shellfish, and other aquatic organisms by causing abrasive injuries and by clogging the gills and respiratory passages of various aquatic fauna. Indirectly, suspended solids can screen out light and can promote and maintain the development of noxious conditions through oxygen depletion.

Water Quality-based Effluent Limit—A limit on the concentration of an effluent parameter that is intended to prevent the concentration of that parameter from exceeding its water quality criterion after it is discharged into a receiving water.